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THE
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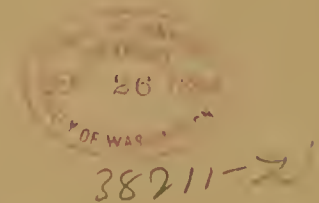
—BY—

✓
C. E. MOORE

CONTAINING DIAGRAMS AND INSTRUCTIONS

FOR DRAFTING ALL STYLES OF

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS



PUBLISHED BY
MOORE & ROSCOE
NEW YORK

(1894)
—

THE
INCLINE METHOD
OF
GARMENT CUTTING

REVISED AND IMPROVED TO

1894

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PREFACE.

∴ ∴ In presenting this work to the trade the authors feel confident of having simplified *THE ART OF GARMENT CUTTING* to an extent never before attained.

∴ ∴ For *THE INCLINE METHOD* we claim simplicity and accuracy as well as *ADAPTABILITY TO ALL FORMS*, through which perfectly balanced patterns and perfection of fit are secured with more certainty than by any other method known.

∴ ∴ The taking of *CORRECT MEASURES* has always been one of the greatest difficulties experienced by cutters, even when the utmost care was exercised. By *THE INCLINE METHOD* this difficulty is avoided for the reason that a *NOVICE* can measure the human form with undeviating accuracy and produce satisfactory results. The mistake in a measure of one inch merely affects the results *ONE FOURTH* of an inch—an infinitesimal consideration when applied to garment cutting.

∴ ∴ To secure the *BEST RESULTS* it is absolutely necessary that the cutter should *FOLLOW THE METHOD AS LAID DOWN FOR ALL FORMS*. By practical experience the authors have improved the method up to date, and it is especially recommended that it shall be used as *WE* have given it without addition or subtraction of any of its parts.

∴ ∴ The authors, having had practical experience as Custom Cutters in all sections of the country, are positive that *THE INCLINE METHOD* will be found sufficient to meet all requirements satisfactory and with the best results.



FACTS WORTHY OF NOTE.

We would respectfully ask the cutter to carefully read these facts before he attempts to measure or draft.

FIRST. Always stand back of the customer when taking a measure for a coat, as he will stand in a natural position; enabling you to get a more correct measure than otherwise.

SECOND. Take each individual measure two or three times before removing the tape, as the secret of good cutting lies in a correct measure.

THIRD. Take all the measures for a coat *over the vest*. Except for over coats which should be taken over the under coat.

FOURTH. Take all the measures *snug*, but not *tight* as in taking them snug your measures are more uniform.

The Measure should be taken in this order:

1. Shoulder pitch as shown from A. to B figure 1.
2. Drop $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch and measure to natural waist, (as shown by C.)
3. Full length of coat.
4. The scye measure as indicated by E. and E. figure 1.
5. Breast measure.
6. Waist.
7. Seat.
8. Incline measure as indicated by F. and G. figure 2.
9. Suppression measure as indicated by H. and I. figure 2.
10. Length of sleeve.

THE MEASURES FOR THE VEST

are the opening and length only, as we use the coat measure to draft the vest.

HOW TO FIND THE MEASURES.

The shoulder pitch is found by placing one angle of the square on top of the lowest point of one shoulder, as indicated by E. and F. (Diagram 1) holding it on a level with the other mark in center of back of B, then measure the distance from A. to B. which is shoulder pitch. Point A. is an imaginary point on the collar where the full height should be when coat is finished.

THE SCYE MEASURE

should be taken around the arm at the shoulder directly over the point as indicated by E. and O. figure 1.

THE BREAST MEASURE

is taken around the body close up under the arm.

THE WAIST MEASURE

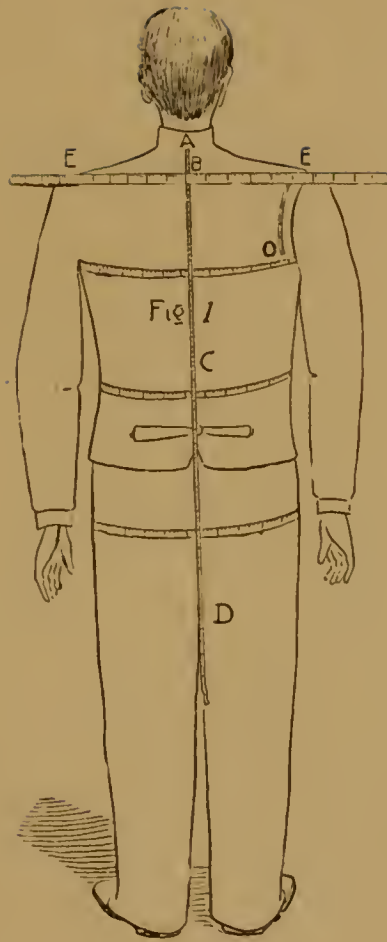
is taken around the body above the hollow of back, and for large men is usually from one to one and half inches smaller than waist for trousers.

THE HIP MEASURE

is taken over the largest part of the seat or hip, for a coat this measure is usually smaller than the seat measure for trousers about one half inch.

THE INCLINE MEASURE

is found by placing a straight edge against the back, between the blades and resting on the seat, held in position as represented on figure 2, G and F. Then with the square measure close in to the neck, as high up on the collar as you wish the coat collar to be when coat is finished.



THE SUPPRESSION MEASURE

is found by measuring close into the back at hollow of waist while holding the straight edge in position as described for the incline measure indicated by letters I. and H. figure 2.

The following table will show what part of the incline measure is used in drafting:

- When the Incline is 1 inch apply 1 inch to draft.
- When the Incline is 2 inches apply $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches to draft.
- When the Incline is 3 inches apply $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to draft.
- When the Incline is 4 inches apply $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches to draft.
- When the Incline is 5 inches apply 2 inches to draft.
- When the Incline is 6 inches apply $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches to draft.
- When the Incline is 7 inches apply $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to draft.

Thus it will be seen when we say such a part is incline, we mean the part applied as shown in the table, and not the actual measure.

INCLINE MEASURE.

The value of the *Incline Measure* as a drafting feature is far superior to any other way of obtaining the points of a garment.

It not only increases and decreases in value according to the incline of the figure but brings about the *perfect balance* to a *garment* that cannot be obtained in any other way.

THE SUPPRESSION MEASURE.

This important measure is used for the skirt only. It provides the necessary amount of spring for *all shapes* and is *positively correct*. There is no better way of obtaining the required amount of spring than by this method.

THE FRAME WORK.

Commence by drawing lines Z—X and Z—K.

From Z to A is $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch.

A to B is shoulder pitch.

B to C is one-third of scye measure.

A to D is length to natural waist.

D to E is fashionable waist.

A to X is full length of coat.

Square lines A, B, C, D, E and X as illustrated.

From C to F is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches always.

F to G is incline.

G to H is two-thirds of breast.

I is one-half the distance between C and H.

J is one-eighth of breast from H.

Square lines H—K and I—L.

O is $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch from line I on line B.

Line L is 2 inches above line B always.

From K to M is incline less one inch.

M to N is one-sixth of breast.

* to R is one-half of breast.

Square R to S.

From D to P is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

P to Q is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast.

Q to W is incline.

O to V is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast.



THREE BUTTON CUTAWAY.

Commence by squaring lines Z—X and Z—K.

From 2 to A is five-eighths of an inch always.

A to B is shoulder pitch $4\frac{1}{4}$.

B to C is one-third of scye measure 15 on thirds.

A to D is length to natural waist $16\frac{1}{2}$.

D to E is fashionable waist $18\frac{1}{2}$.

A to X is full length of coat.

Square lines A, B, C, D, E and X, as illustrated.

From C to F $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches always.

F to G is incline $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

G to H is two-thirds of breast, 18 on $\frac{2}{3}$.

Point I is one-half the distance from C to H, which gives the width of back. This is correct for all sizes, except for *very large* figures; in such cases it can be reduced one-half an inch.

Point J is one-eighth of breast from H.

From * to T is one-half of breast 18 inches, square down for U.

T to W is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

U to V is 4 inches, or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than is added to the breast always.
line Z—X to S is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch always.

Draw a line from A to S, then *square it* to fashionable waist, by so doing you give spring to back skirt.

From A to R is one-eighth breast and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch always, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches shape up to 10.

O is $\frac{2}{8}$ of an inch from line I on line B.

Point L is 2 inches always, above line O.

From O to Q is one-eighth breast more or less.

From K to 3 is incline less one inch.

From 3 to 20 is one-sixth breast.

Draw a line from 10 to O and from 3 to 6, making them the same length.

From S to Y is one-eighth breast more or less.

From Y to 9 is incline, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

From Q to 5 is one-half of that taken out between Y and 9, or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square down from 9, 16 inches always, which establishes point 4.

From 4 to 2 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches always then add the full suppression $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches also $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for each inch, the seat is larger than breast. When the seat is smaller reduce $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for each inch, this gives the required amount of spring in all cases.

From 3 to 8 is one-quarter of breast.

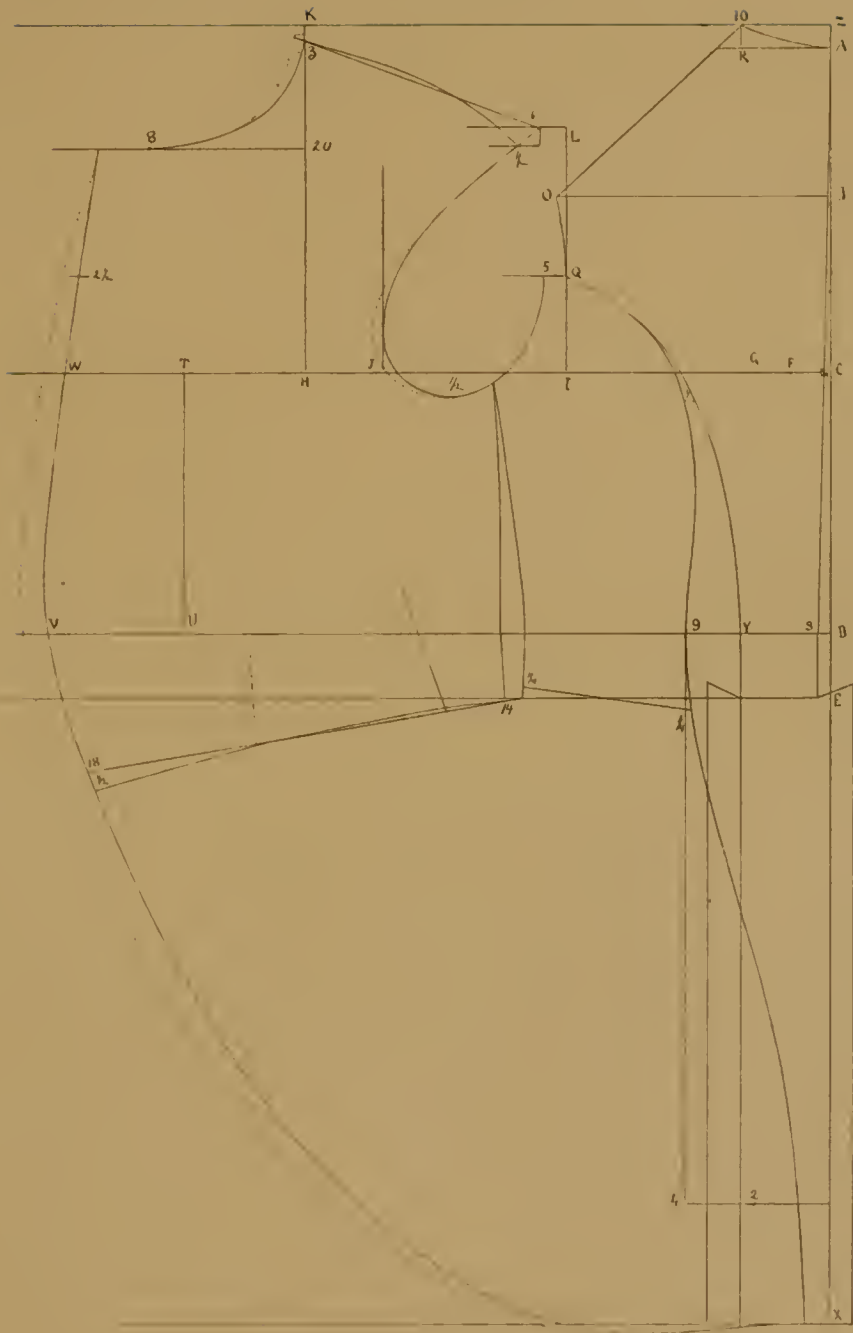
From 8 to front is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, more or less.

Measure from S to Y, place that amount on 9, continue to 15, whatever it measures (say 6 inches) place on point U and measure back the waist, taking out the difference under the arm.

Drop 2 inches (more or less) below fashionable waist for length of front and draw line 14 to 18, drop the side body below line E, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and raise $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at side seam as illustrated, take out between forepart and skirt $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; sink scye $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below breast line, reduce shoulder at point $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and raise above the line $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

REMARKS.

The reason we add from Q to 5, one half of that taken out between Y and 9, is to give the proper amount of blade room; do not take out more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in any case or less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch under the arm, the width of side body is a matter of style—in this draft it is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast.



BROKEN LINES REPRESENT CHANGES FOR CORPULENT FIGURE.

PLATE 3.

DOUBLE BREASTED FROCK.

This is produced the same as diagram 2 with this addition.

From T to W is $2\frac{1}{4}$.

U to V is $2\frac{3}{4}$.

To draft lapel. Commence by extending lines 20 = C D and E line 27 and 28 is *squared up* from the waist.

From 29 to 23 is 3 inches or style.

27 to 22 is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less, draw a line from 22 through 23 to 25.

24 to 25 is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more, draw a line from 28 to 25.

28 to 26 is $2\frac{1}{4}$ (style or) shape as represented.

The skirt is squared down from waist.

From 4 to 2 is $1\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ more than for cutaways.

The two lines at bottom are one inch apart, this gives the proper length and run to front.

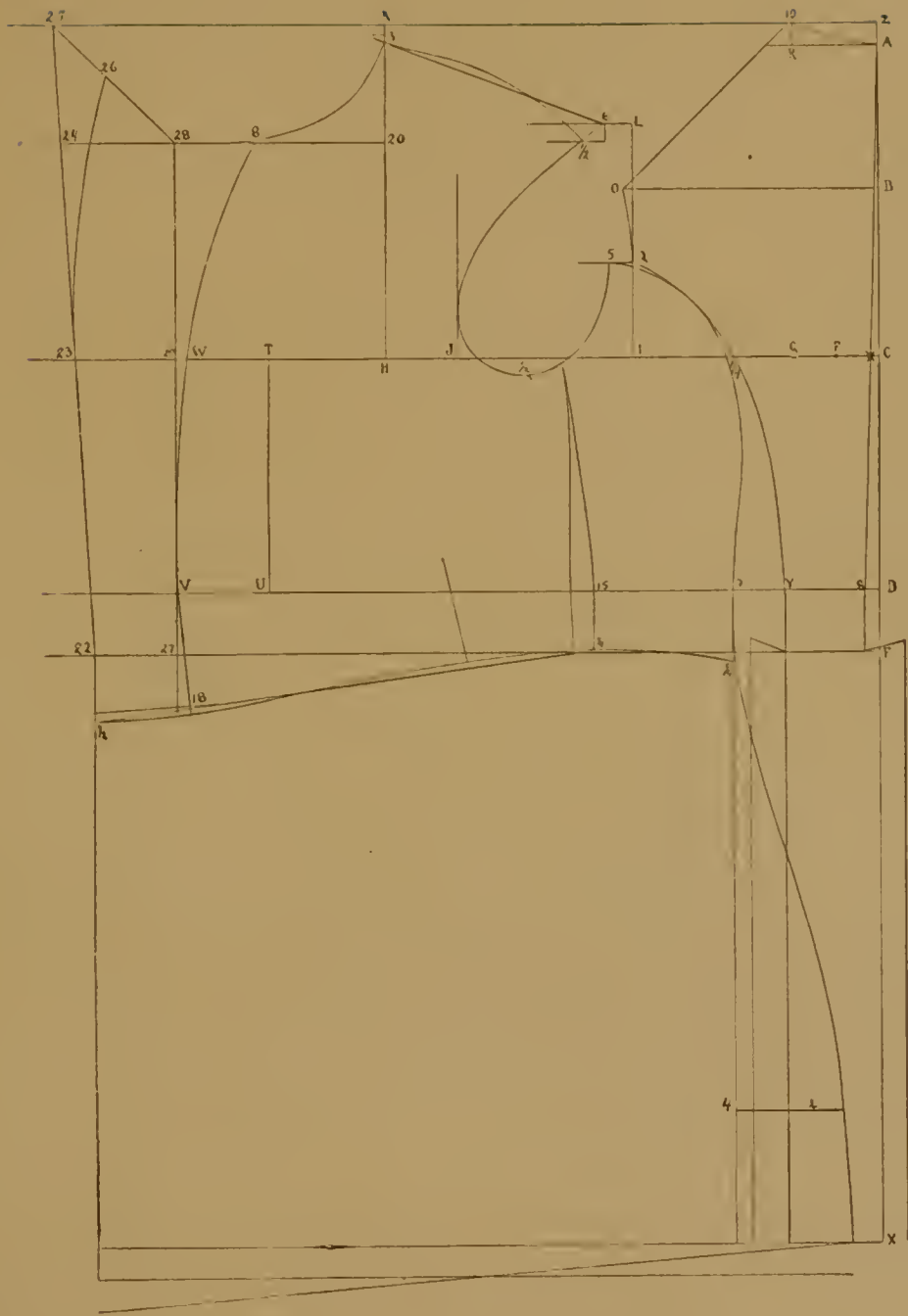


PLATE 4.

DOUBLE BREASTED FROCK FOR CORPULENT FIGURE.

This draft is produced the same as Plate 2 with the following changes:

Point 3 is advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and raised $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and the scye is shaped $\frac{1}{2}$ inch inside of line J. Point 20 is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches above W. Draw a line from 20 to the waist for run of front. There is only $\frac{1}{2}$ inch taken out under the arm. Shape as represented.

The broken lines represent the changes.



SINGLE BREASTED SACKS.

Commence by squaring lines Z—X and Z—K.

From Z to A is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, always.

A to B is shoulder pitch.

B to C is $\frac{1}{3}$ of scye, 15 or thirds.

A to D is natural waist.

A to X is full length of coat.

Square lines A, B, C, D and X.

From C to F is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

F to G is incline.

G to H is two-thirds breast 18 or two-thirds.

H to J is one-eighth breast.

I is half the distance from C to H. This gives the width of back.

Square up lines H, J, I.

From * to T to half breast 18 or halves.

Square down for U.

From T to W is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

U to V is 4 inches, or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than what we add to breast.

A to R is one-eighth breast and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

L is 2 inches above O on line B.

Q is one-fourth of scye from line B.

Y is one-third breast from C. Square down for E.

From K to 3 is incline, less one inch.

3 to 20 is one-sixth of breast.

3 to 8 is one-fourth breast.

M to N is incline. Square down 16 inches.

From 4 to 2 is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Add the suppression and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for each inch the seat is larger than breast, and deduct $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for each inch the seat is smaller than breast. This gives the required amount of spring in all cases.

Draw shoulder from 10 to O and from 3 to 6, making them same length sink scye, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Drop point 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and raise the shoulder above the line $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Finish as illustrated, taking out between back and forepart $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

For a loose coat take out between back and forepart at I $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch between M and N at waist. Make side seam straight, and do not make any under arm cut.

TO DRAFT THE COLLAR

draw a line from break by one inch back of shoulder in all cases; also from point A to break. Shape crease line as illustrated.

This explanation follows for all style Rolls.

The two lines at bottom are one inch apart, this gives the proper length and run to front.

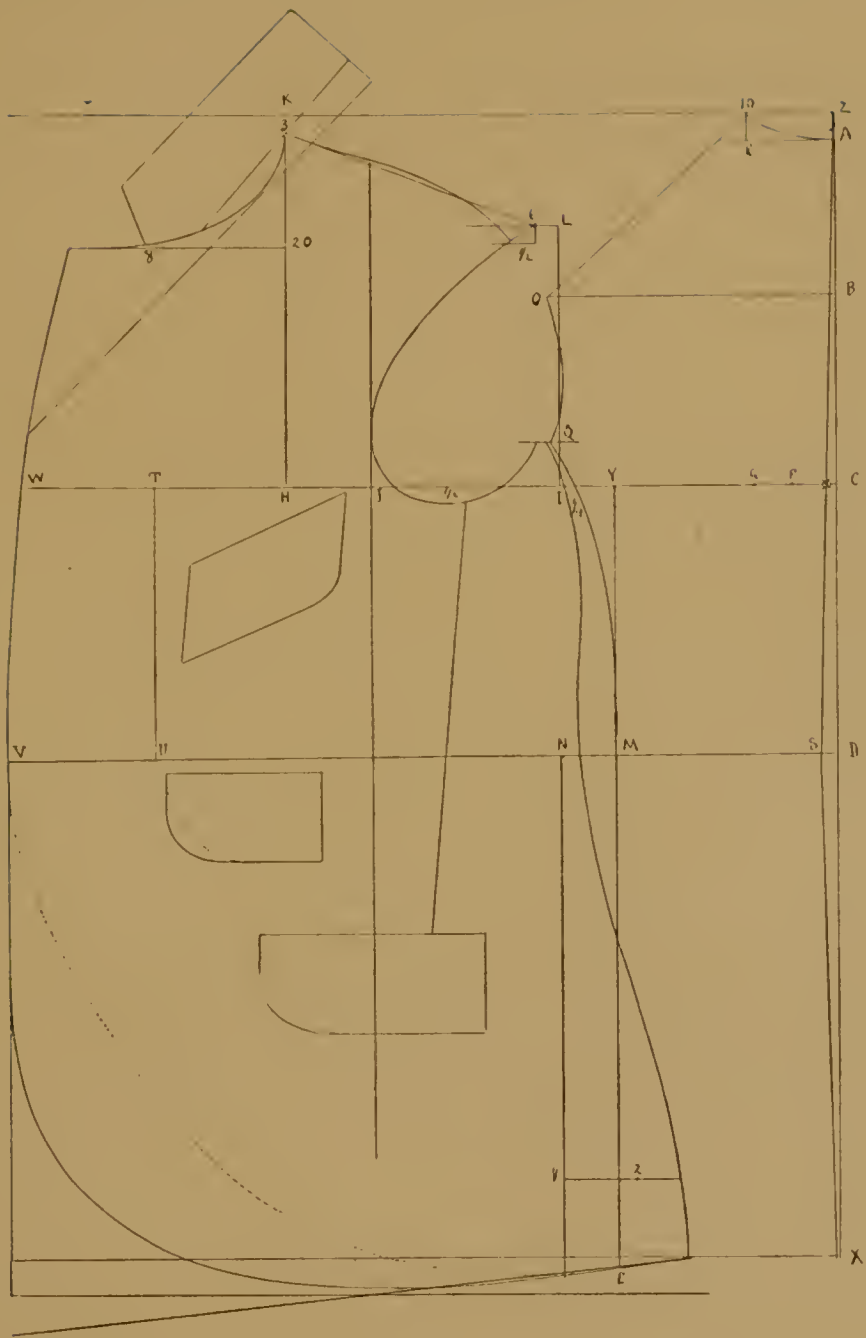


PLATE 6.

DOUBLE BREASTED SACK.

(SEE PLATE 5.)

This is drafted the same as for a single breasted, with the exception of front, for which see fashion plate. The two lines at bottom are one inch apart. This gives the proper length and run to front.

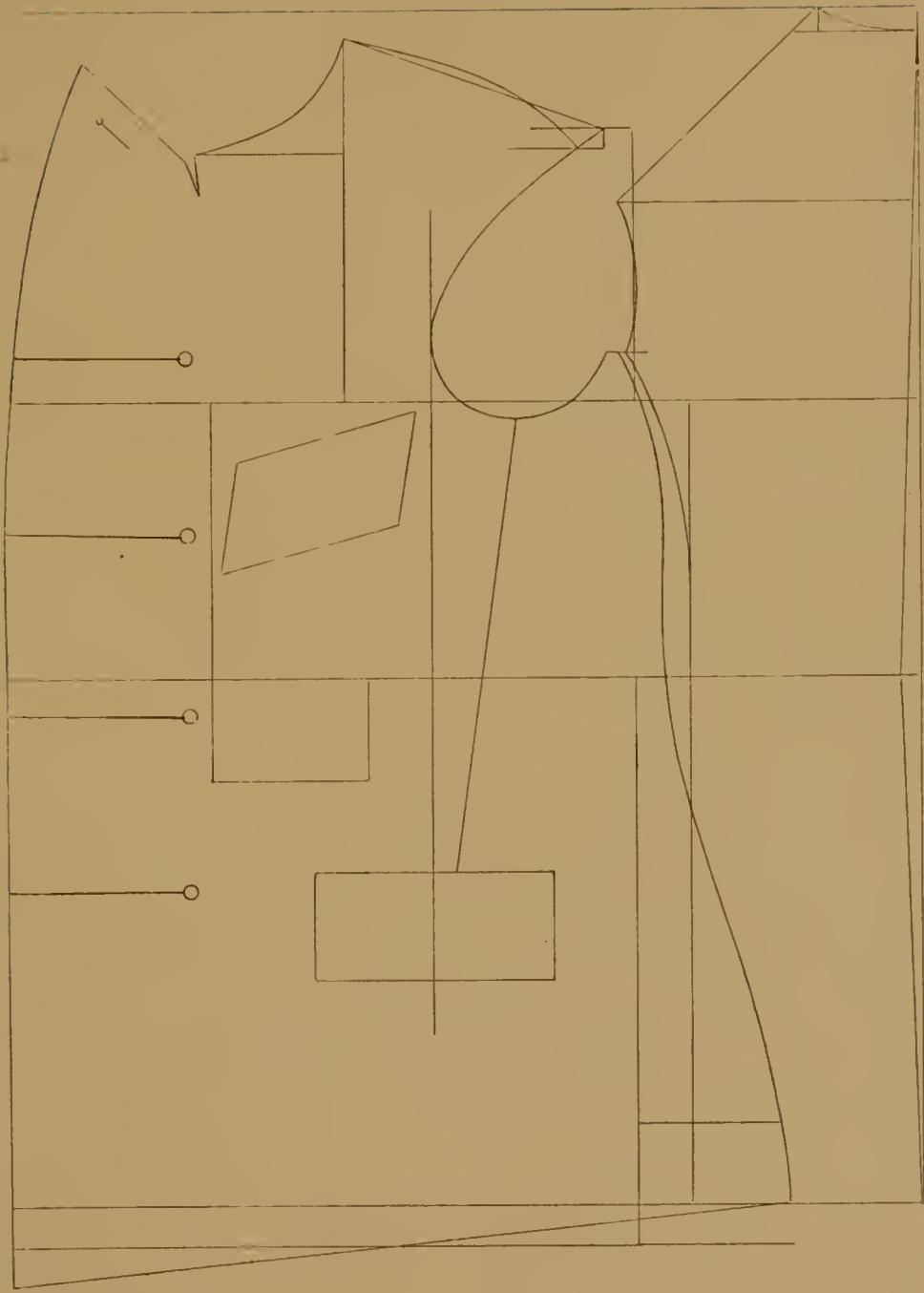


PLATE 7.

FLY FRONT OVERCOAT.

(SEE PLATE 5.)

This is drafted the same as the sack coat, with the exception of front, which is $4\frac{1}{4}$ (more or less) and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more spring. For a loose coat follow instructions as for a sack. The full box back is represented by broken lines; go out from back line at 16 inches below waist, one inch, and draw line from top as represented.

Do not make any under arm cut and make side seam straight. The two lines at bottom are one inch apart. This gives the proper length and run to front.

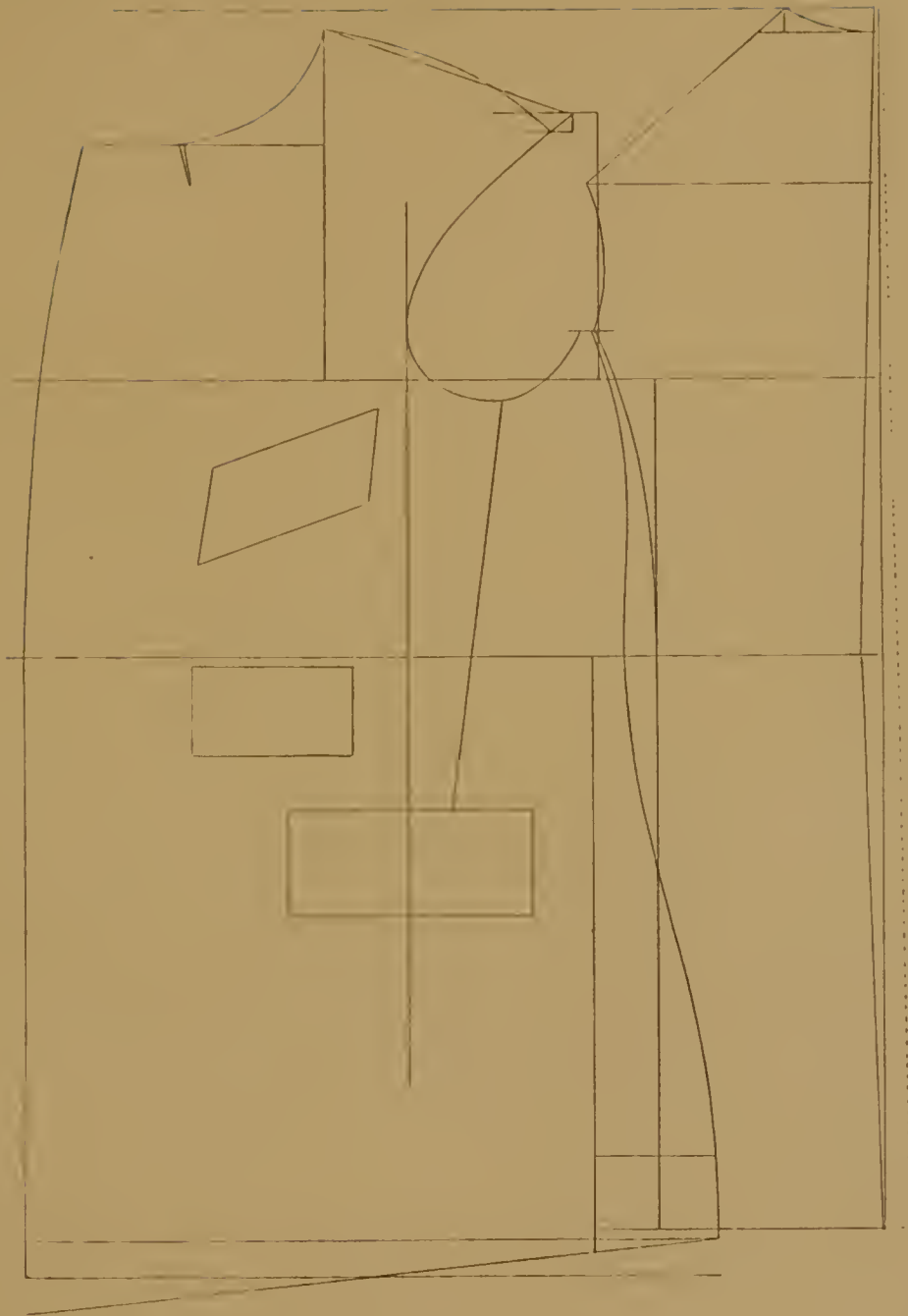


PLATE 8.

DOUBLE BREASTED OVERCOAT.

(SEE PLATE 5.)

This is drafted the same as plate 5, with the exception of front, for which see fashion plate. The overcoat requires $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more spring than the sack coat. The two lines at bottom are one inch apart, this gives the proper length and run to front.

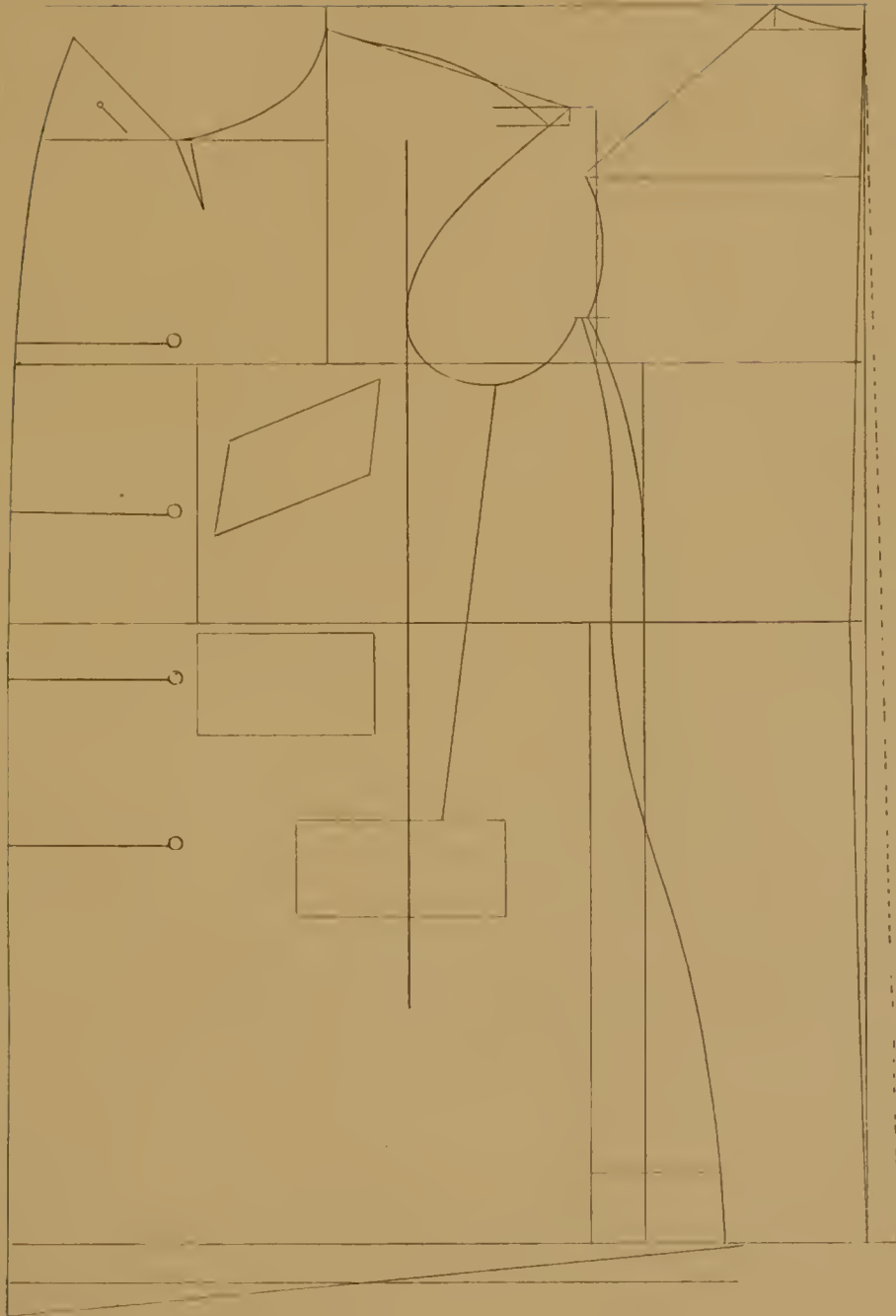
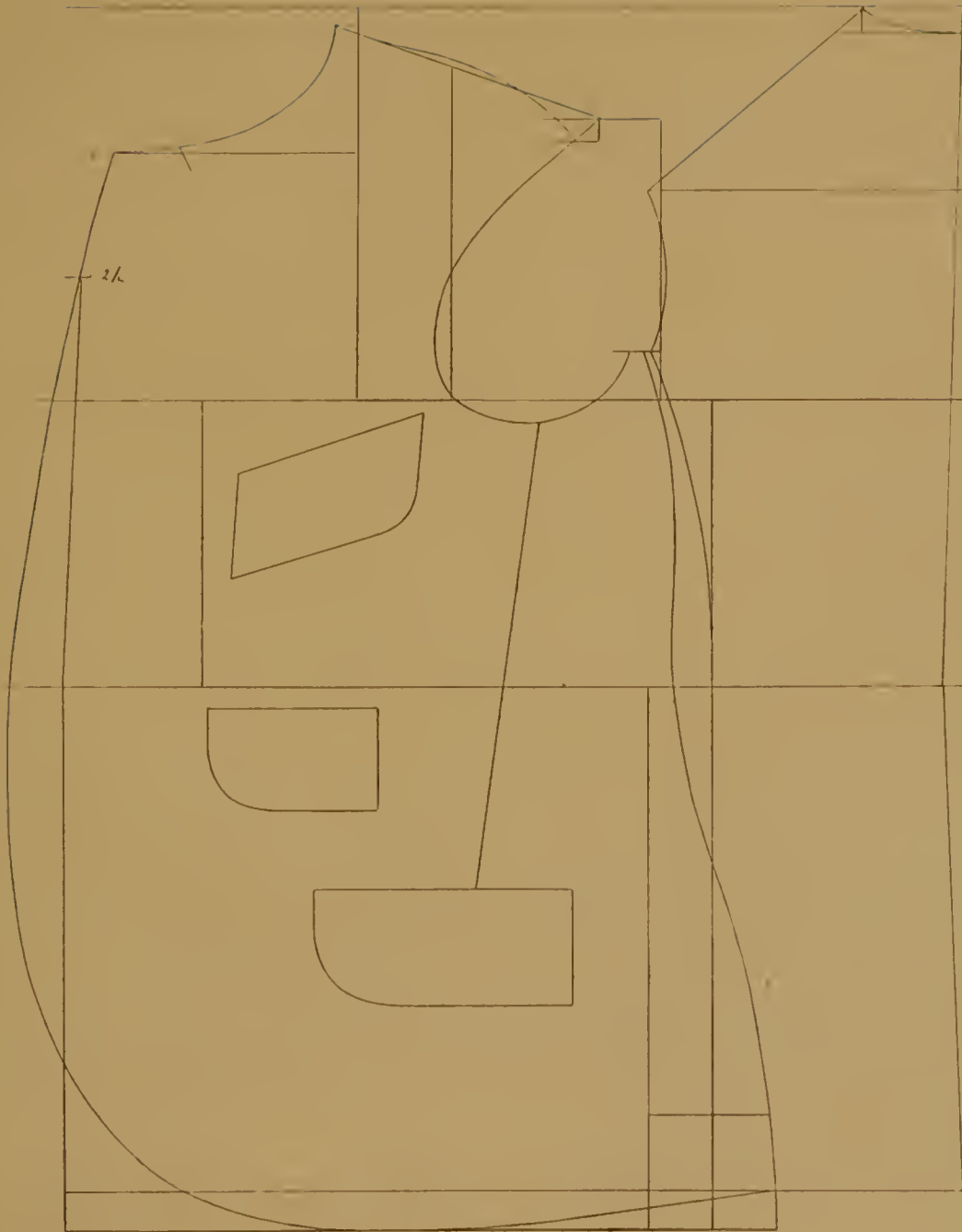


PLATE 9.

CORPULENT FIGURE.

This is drafted the same as plate 5. Make changes as illustrated.



SINGLE BREASTED VEST.

Commence by squaring lines Z—X and Z—K.

From Z to A is $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch.

A to B is shoulder pitch $4\frac{1}{4}$.

B to C is one-third of scye 15 or thirds.

A to D is length to waist $16\frac{1}{2}$, square lines A, B, C and D.

C to F is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

F to G is incline $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

G to H is two-thirds of breast 18 on $\frac{2}{3}$.

H to J is one-eighth of breast.

Point I is half the distance from C to H.

From * to T is half breast, 18 inches.

T to W is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Y is half of draft.

Square down from W, T and Y and up from H, J and I.

From A to R is one-eighth breast and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. 10 is $\frac{5}{8}$ from R.

Point N is 2 inches above line B on line I.

O is $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch out, on line B, the same as for a coat.

From K to 3 is incline less one inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more, also $\frac{1}{2}$ inch forward from line H K.

From P to L is half breast on halves.

S is $\frac{3}{4}$ more or less from D. Measure the waist from U to L and from S to M, taking out the difference under the arm. Get length to E and draw back to line Y. V is one-eighth breast from line E. Square back to X. Draw a line from 10 to O and from 3 to Q making them the same length. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for stand shape scye $\frac{3}{4}$ inch inside of line J. Shorten shoulder $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, add one inch to length and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to opening finish as illustrated.

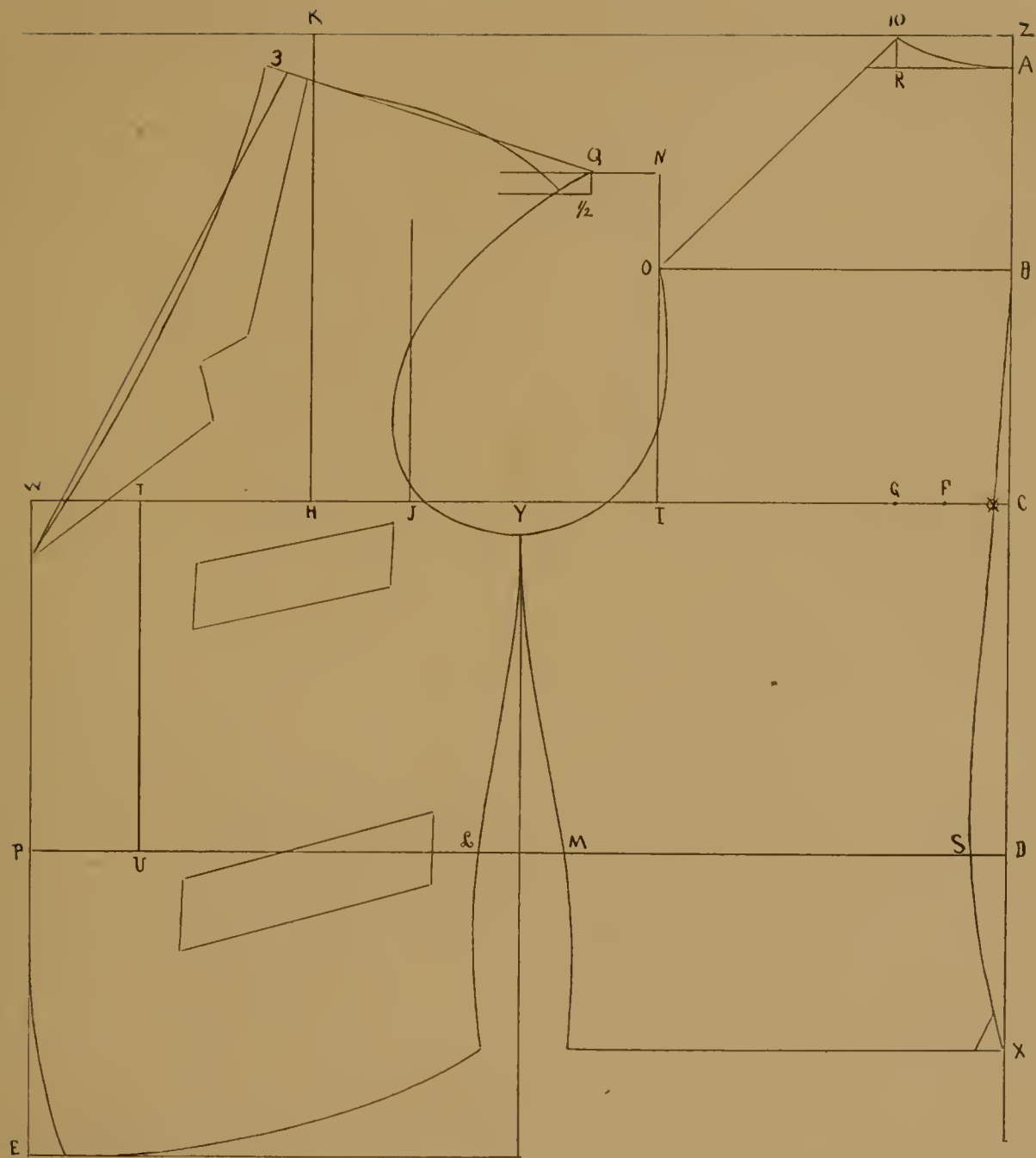


PLATE 11.

DOUBLE BREASTED VEST.

(SEE PLATE 10.)

This is drafted the same as for a single breasted with the exception of front for which see fashion plate.

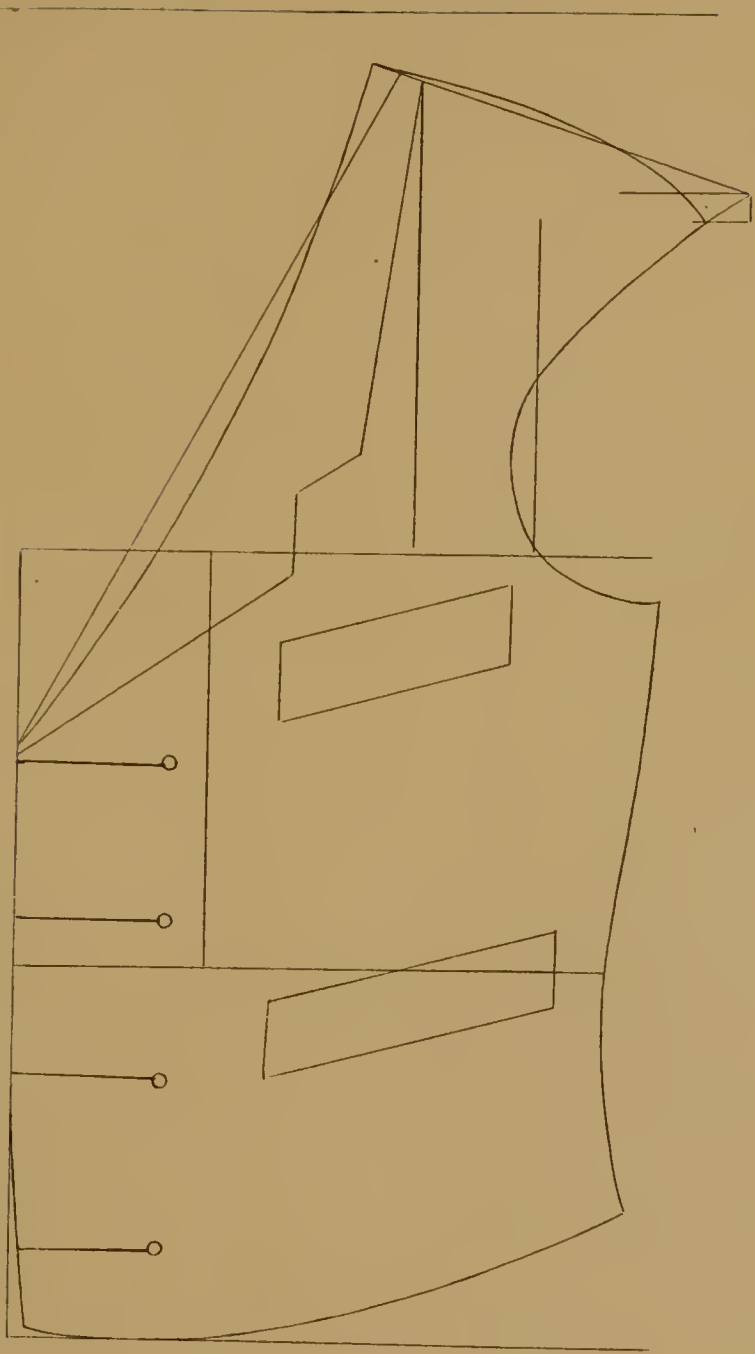


PLATE 12.

VEST FOR CORPULENT FIGURE.

(SEE PLATE 10.)

This is drafted the same as for a normal figure with the following changes:

Square up from breast line $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Add to front on waist line half the incline $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Take out by pocket one-half of that added to front. Finish as illustrated.

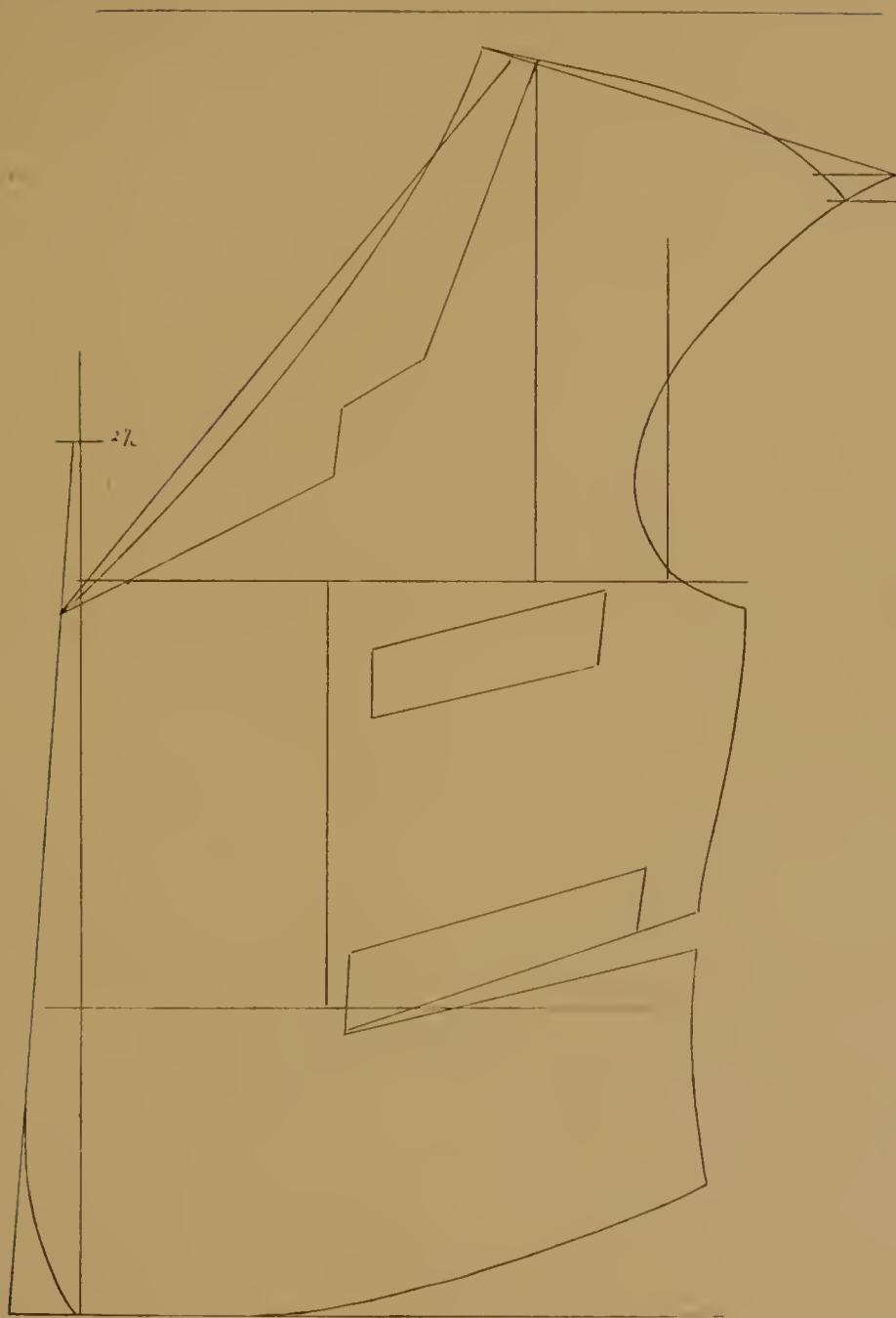


PLATE 13.

FULL DRESS VEST.

This is drafted the same as plate 10, therefore it needs no further explanation.

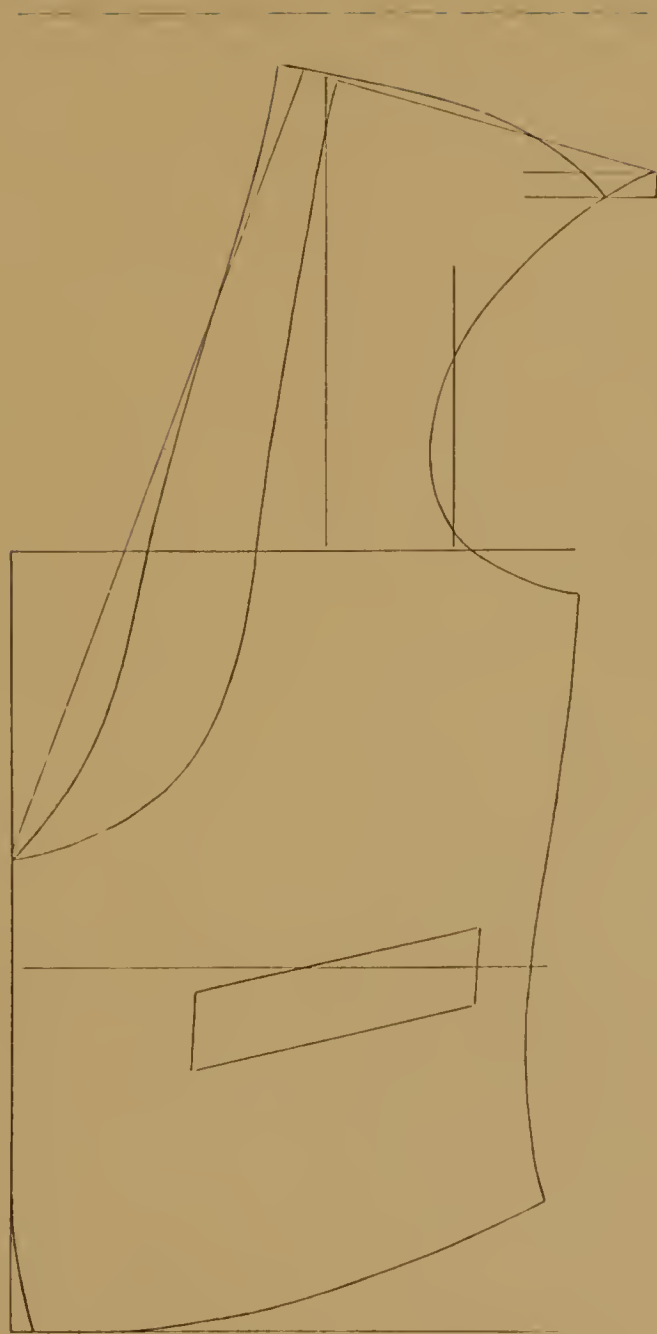


PLATE 14.

FULL DRESS COAT.

This is drafted the same as plate 2. Plate 3 gives explanation for drafting lapel. To draft the skirt, measure the side body and forepart from A to C is one-third, from C to B is one-twelfth, from D to E is one-third, from E to F is one-twelfth, from A to H is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, shape as illustrated.



TROUSERS.

TO DRAFT THE FORE PART

commence by drawing line A—C, outside length, 42 inches.

From A to B is height of waist, 10 inches.

B to C is length of inseam

D is one-half the distance from B to C.

From D to E is 2 inches always.

Square lines A, B, E and C.

From A to G is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches always.

G to H is one-half of waist.

B to I is one-half of seat.

I to J is one-eighth of seat.

J to L is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch for dress.

I to M is the same.

C to R is one-twelfth of seat.

C to K is one-half of seat.

C to Q is one-quarter of seat.

B to F is one-sixth of seat.

Draw a line from F to R and From L to K.

Shape as illustrated.

TO DRAFT BACK PART

commence by extending lines A, B, E and C; also from F through J.

From J to O is one-eighth seat.

F to N is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches always.

M to Q is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than knee measure on halves.

E to I the same.

K to U is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than width of bottom on halves.

R to T is the same.

Square back from H.

Draw a line from E through N for C.

From H to P is one-eighth of sack.

Draw a line from L to P. Square up from P for S.

From P to S is one-sixth of seat.

C to B is 2 inches.

Measure the waist from C to B. Place that amount on H, and continue to G; then from H to A, allowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches for seams, taking out the surplus between A and B.

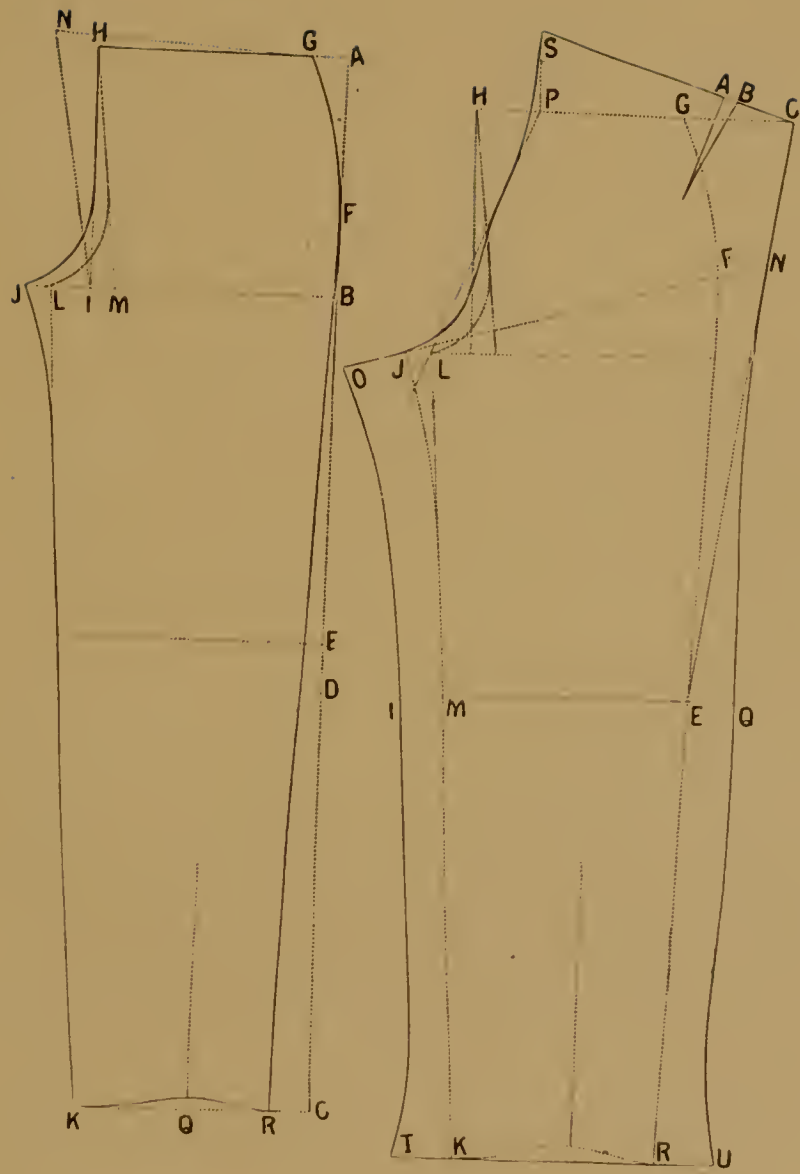
ABNORMAL TROUSERS.

These are drafted the same as for a normal, with the following changes:

From G to N is one-half waist.

Square up from I for H. Measure the distance from H to N, and raise the front one-half this amount (as per dotted lines).

Point S on back is one-sixth from dotted line.



THE SLEEVE.

Measure around the arm scye of pattern take one inch less, and commence by squaring lines A B and A C.

From A to J is one-sixteenth scye.

A to E is one-fourth scye.

A to C is one-half scye, square down for D.

C to V is one-twelfth scye.

E to K is one-sixteenth scye, square down for F.

K to F is one-fourth scye, square out from F for Z.

Z to G is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, square down for T.

G to H is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, square back for I.

X to I is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, square down for M.

H to L is length of sleeve.

L to T is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, square back for B.

N to P is width of sleeve at bottom.

W is half the distance from A to B, square to Q.

From Q to R is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

S to U and V to W is the same shape as illustrated.

TO BALANCE THE SLEEVE

place line C—D on a line drawn down from front of scye, with the depth of sleeve (at I) on depth of scye and where line Z touches this line, make front notch. Also notch on back at A.

By so doing your sleeves will hang properly in all cases and for all forms.

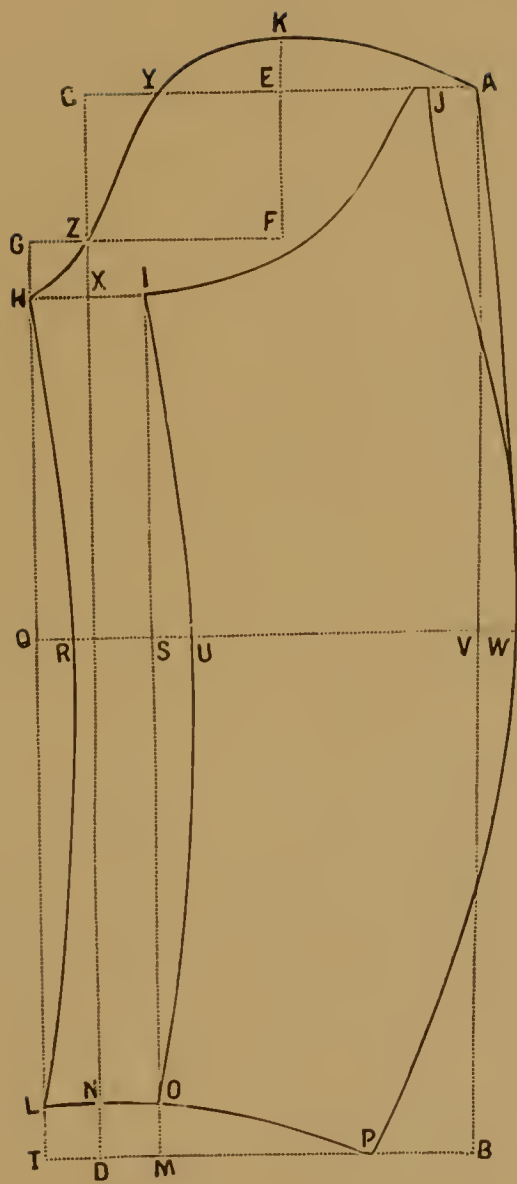


PLATE 17.

THE INVERNESS.

The body part of this garment is obtained the same as for an overcoat, with the following changes:

From N to C is about 2 inches.

From I to D is 1 inch square down full length.

Point K is 16 inches from natural waist.

Square back for B.

From line A—X to B is 1 inch; draw a line from A through B to full length.

G to E is the same as from O to C.

Front of scye to F is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

W is half way between depth of scye and waist.

From K to H is suppression measure.

Draw a line from W through H. M is scye depth.

The length of cape is obtained by the sleeve length. Sweep from G shape as illustrated.

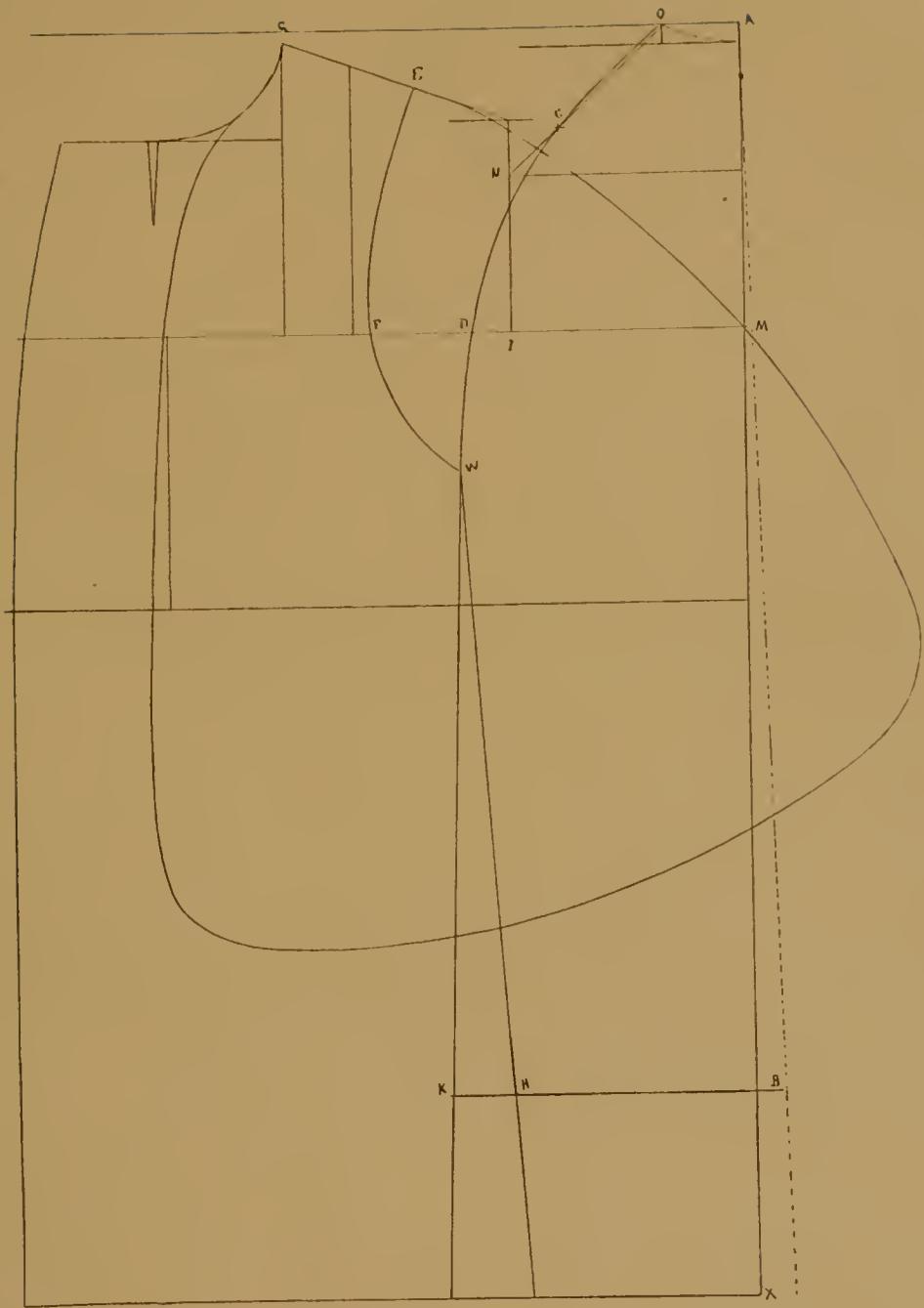


PLATE 18.

SHOULDER CAPE.

Place a pattern in position as when drafted. From back line at waist go out $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for B. Draw a line from A to B, get length to H.

From A to C is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch more than width of back.

Make D about 1 inch shorter than shoulder of coat.

G is about 1 inch from front of scye.

Sweep by one-half between C and D.

From F to E is the same as from C to D.

E to L is as wide as the shoulder is shortened at D.

L to M is the same as from D to K.

Sweep from one-half the distance from F to P.

Shape as illustrated.

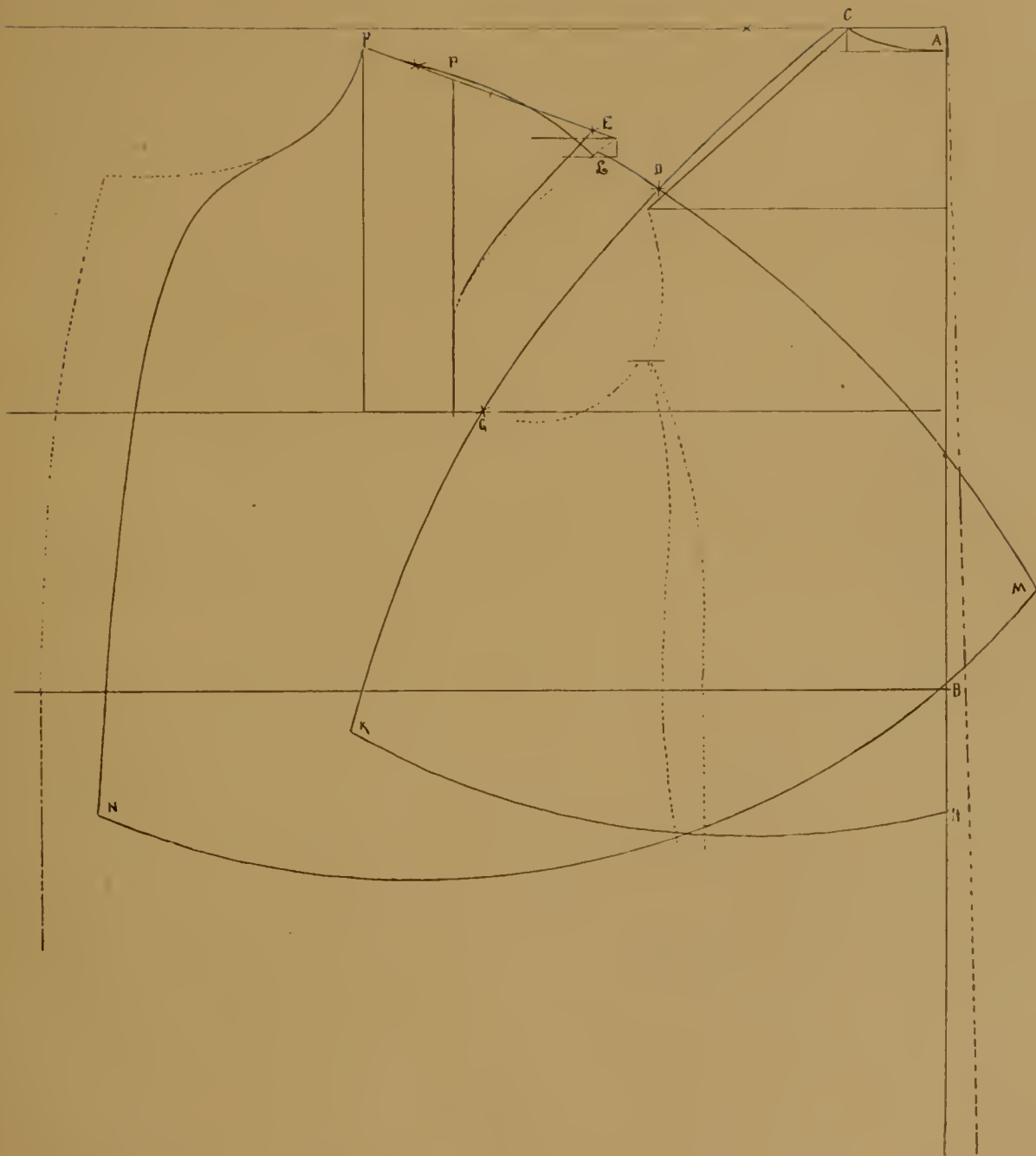


PLATE 19.

MILITARY CAPE.

Place a coat pattern in position as illustrated.

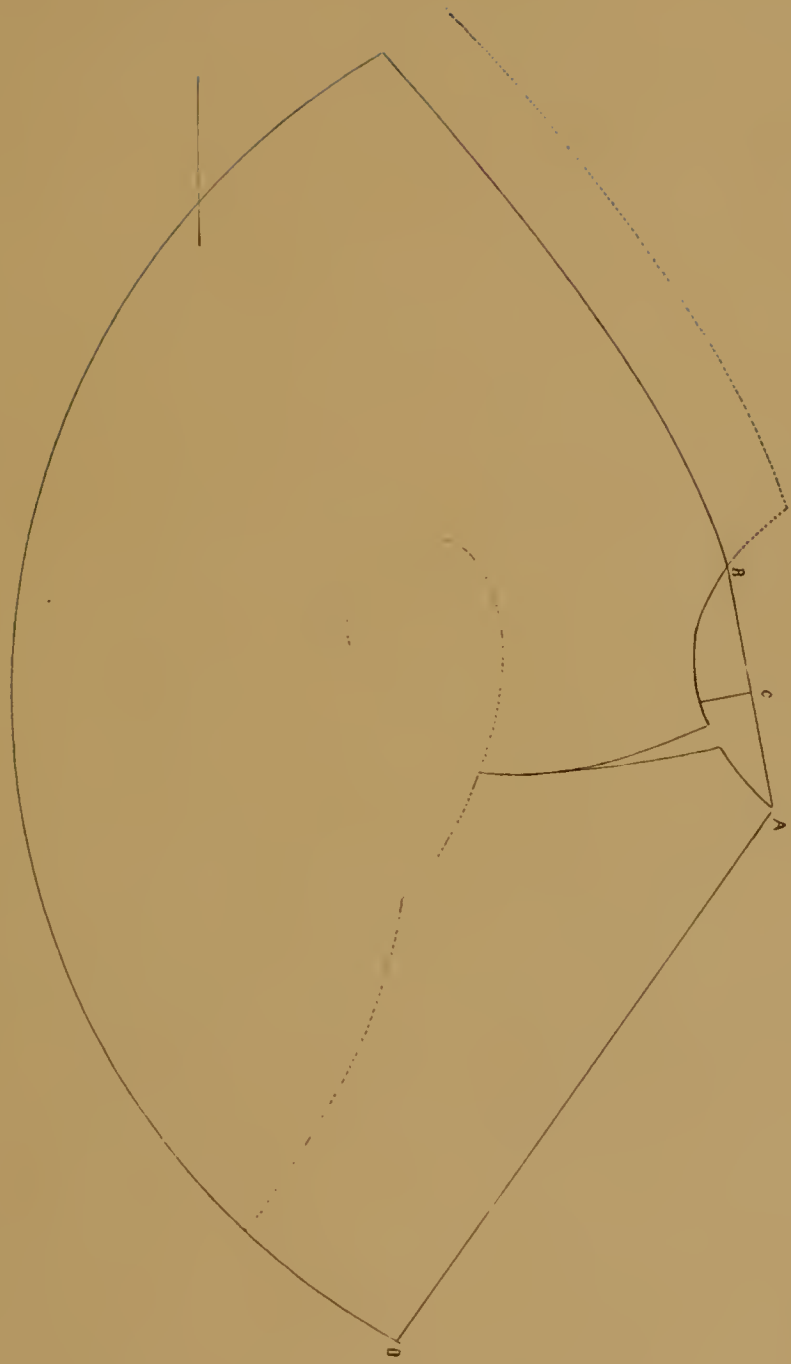
From A to D is length desired.

Draw a line from A to B.

Point C is midway from A to B.

Sweep from D by C.

Open shoulder as represented.



PROPORTION TABLE.

Breast of Coat.....	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Waist.....	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Hip.....	33	34	35	36	37	37	38	38	39	40	41
Shoulder Pitch.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Waist Length.....	15	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Size of Seye.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
Incline.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	3	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Suppression.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1
Length of Under Arm...	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of Vest.....	23	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	25	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	27 $\frac{1}{2}$

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